# MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXV. | WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1809. | NUMBER 1228.

## THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1809.

### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. CHARLES HARRIS, First Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Center Division.

Mr. GEORGE READ, Second do. do. do. do. do.

Mr. SAMUEL SKINNER, Third do. do. do. do.

Lieutenant MORRILL, 10th Regiment Native Infantry to be Adjutant of the 2d Battalion of that Corps.

Captain THOMAS DOUGLAS, to act as Quarter Master of Brigade to the Forces under Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage.

Lieutenant Colonel FORBES, to Command in the Provinces of Malabar and Kanara.

The names of Lieutenant GORE Commanding the light company of the 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment, and Ensign MEREDITH attached to the grenadiers of that Corps, having been accidentally omitted in the letter from Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. A. ST. LEGER dated the 10th ultimo, inclosing a list of the Officers who accompanied the detachment employed in the escalade of the lines at Arambooly; the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in publishing to the army the names of Lieutenant GORE and Ensign MERDITH, whose conduct is equally entitled to that public approbation, by which he has had great pleasure in marking his sense of the gallant exertions of all the other Officers engaged in that arduous enterprize.

### MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Koonch, on the 13th ultimo, the Lady of Captain GIBBS, of a daughter.

At Seringapatam, on the 8th Inst. the Lady of J. MIDDLETON, Esq. Quarter-master of His Majesty's 80th Regiment, of a Son.

### BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 28th March, at her residence, in Wellesley Place, the Lady of George Baring, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 26th March, Mrs. M. Lackersteen, of a Son.

At Bhaugulpore, on the 7th March, the Lady of Capt. J. Carige, of a Son.

At Koonch, on the 13th March, the Lady of Capt. Gibbs, of a Daughter.

### BENGAL DEATHS.

On the 30th March, Mr. William Griffiths.

At Patna, on the 10th March, Master Wise, aged 4 years 4 months.

At China, Captain John Angus, late commander of the ship William; much regretted, by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Died at Sea, 19th October last, on board the Brig Orient, after a long illness, Captain John Watson, Commander of that Vessel, much regretted.

### BOMBAY DEATH.

At Bombay, on Wednesday evening, the 8th ult. of a short illness, Joseph Cumberlege, Esq. one of the Attornies of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder, and Solicitor to the Honorable Company at that Presidency: the important duties of which latter station, he had discharged for upwards of seven years, with a zeal and integrity, which have been duly appreciated in the marked approbation of Government.

The appointment of Mr. Cumberlege to the Court of the Recorder, having taken place on it's first establishment, he accompanied the late much respected and lamented characters *Sir William Syer* and *Mr. Clevor* to this country, about ten years ago; where, by the honorable exercise of those professional abilities with which he was endowed, he had acquired an ample competency; the enjoyment of which, he was realizing, by a return to his native country, when seized with a liver complaint, which terminated his existance, at the early age of 36.

A general circular notice having issued of the time & place appointed for the funeral, his remains were attended to the grave by a numerous and most respectable list of friends, of whom the following performed the office of Pall-Bearers—

The Honorable Mr. Duncan, Governor.
Gen. Jones, Commanding Officer of the Forces.
Mr. Money, Superintendant of Marine.
Mr. N. H. Smith, Envoy to Scind.
Mr. Elphinstone, Accountant General.
Captain Hay, Military Auditor General.
Mr. Inglis,
Mr. Michie Forbes.
Mr. Charles Forbes, *Chief Mourner.*

STATE of the THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

| Date | 7 A.M. | Noon. | 3 P.M. | 8 P.M. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. 12 | 83½ | 86 | 86 | 84 | .................... |
| 13 | 83¼ | 86 | 86 | 84 | .................... |
| 14 | 83½ | 85 | 85 | 83½ | .................... |
| 15 | 83 | 85 | 85 | 83½ | .................... |
| 16 | 84 | 85½ | 85½ | 84 | .................... |
| 17 | 84 | 86 | 86 | 84 | .................... |
| 18 | 83½ | 85 | 85 | 83 | .................... |

*Arrivals.*—Major Conway, Deputy Adjutant General, Lieut. R. Young, 2d Bat. 25th Regt. Lieut. Marshall, 20th Regt. N. I. Lieut. A. Inglis, 1st Bat. 20th Regt. Cornet P. F. Thorne, H. M. 25th Dragoons, T. Newnham, John Bing, John Read, and J. M'Kellar, Esquires.

## CALCUTTA,—MARCH 30, 1809.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—MARCH 17, 1809

Mr. G. TOD, and Mr. R. H. TULLOH, Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. M. MOORE, and Mr. R. CHAMBERLAIN, Assistants in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners.

Mr. T. B. S. WILDER, Assistant to the Collector of Mooradabad.

Mr. THOMAS BROWN, Assistant to the Collector of Cawnpore,

MARCH 24, 1809.

Mr. THOMAS INGLIS, Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Soonamooky.

Mr. N. McLEOD, Second Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Patna.

### VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

MARCH 27, 1809.

Mr. PHILIP BRADY, appointed Marshall of the Court, in the room of Mr. EWER, resigned.

Mr. GEORGE WORDSWORTH, admitted and sworn in a Proctor, of the said Court.

Mr. THOMAS STANLEY, was also admitted and sworn in, on Tuesday last, an Attorney and Proctor in the Supreme Court.

### FORT WILLIAM,—MARCH 10, 1809.

PROCLAMATION.

*By the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.*

Whereas the Honorable the Court of Directors have been pleased to direct, that Correct Lists should be annually transmitted to them of all Europeans resident in the Town of Calcutta, and in the Provinces immediately dependant on the Presidency of Fort William, not being in the Service of His Majesty or of the Honorable Company, all persons of that description, whether licensed or unlicensed to reside in the Country, are hereby required to report themselves annually, agreeably to the subjoined form between the 15th and 30th November, to the Magistrates of the City or District within the limits of whose jurisdiction they may reside; the former on pain of forfeiting their licenses to remain in the Country, and the latter on pain of being sent immediately to England, should they omit to comply with this requisition.

*F O R M.*

| Names. | Place of Residence. | Native Country. | Employment. | Year of arrival in India. | Authority for residing in India. | Date of Authority for residing in India. | Date of local License or of authority for residing in the district of — Zillah. | Date of arrival in the district of — Zillah. | Date of removal from the district specified in the preceding column. | Proceeded to the district of |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | |

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

G. DOWDESWELL,
*Sec. to Govt. Jud. Dept.*

### GENERAL POST OFFICE.

JANUARY 27, 1809.

Notice is hereby given, that Boxes are open at the General Post Office, for the Receipt of Letters for Europe, to be forwarded on the Honorable Company's Regular Ships STREATHAM, EUROPE, *Extra Ships* MONARCH, EARL SPENCER, and LORD KEITH.

THOS. EVANS, *Actg. P. M. G.*

APRIL 1.

Yesterday morning accounts reached town of the safe return to this river of the ship Agnes, Captain W. Richardson, from Bussora the 12th December, and Bombay, the 1Nth February.

H. M. Ship Victor, Captain Stopford, came up to Diamond harbour, on Thursday, from a cruize.

The Kedgeree report received yesterday, mentions that two inward bound ships were arrived in Balasore roads; no further account of them had reached Calcutta, when this paper was put to press.

The ships, whose arrival in the river from the Eastward was noticed in our Extra Paper of Wednesday, (with the exception of the Mornington, which remains at Diamond harbour to be lightened) reached their moorings off Calcutta, in the course of that afternoon.

In our Extra Paper of Wednesday, we omitted to notice the arrival in this river of the Jenny, a small American vessel detained going into Macoa, by the Dover, and has been brought here for adjudication.

The Jenny it appears, at the time of her seizure as abovementioned, had on board a quantity of treasure, which she obtained from the Wreck of an American ship that had been cast away upon one of the Fejee Islands, having proceeded thither from New South Wales, for a cargo of Sandal Wood, for the China market. —The Jenny brought away the crew of the ship, and landed them upon the Coast of Luconia, from whence the Jenny was proceeding to China, when she was detained by the Dover.

The Dover has imported from China two hundred and twenty-six chests of treasure, consigned to this Government.

On her way from Bombay to China, the Nancy, grab, Captain Earle, fell in with a vessel under Dutch colours, laden with Sugar, Piece Goods, and about thirty thousand Dollars in specie, bound from Batavia to Amboyna; but the Nancy not being furnished with a *Lettre of Marque*, Captain Earle did not think himself authorized to take possession of her; three days afterwards the Nancy fell in with the Khusroo, grab, of this port, which latter vessel carries a *Lettre of Marque.*—It is to be regretted that Captain Earle did not retain possession of the Dutchman, till he should get into port, or fall in with some vessel competent to make a prize of her.

It is with regret, that we learn, by information communicated by the vessel arrived at Madras, from the Isle of France, of the capture of several vessels upon the West Coast of Sumatra, viz. the Admiral Rainier, Captain Millar, of Madras.—Luphradapah, Captain Kingsmill, and Betsey (Ketch) Captain Price.

These captures were made by the French Cruizer Curieux, (formerly the Grappler, gun vessel,) who spoke the Burmah vessel arrived at Madras.—The latter between Annalaboo and Acheen, also fell in with a Malay Prow, having on board the crews of the abovementioned captured vessels; these people had been landed from the Curieux, at Annalaboo and were proceeding to Acheen, when they were taken out of the Prow, by the Burmah brig, and in her conveyed to Madras.

The Admiral Rainier, was taken on the 10th January; Captain Millar, was sent in her to the Mauritius.

This vessel, we understand, is insured in Calcutta for upwards of a Lac of Rupees;—but we entertain sanguine expectations that the Rainier, as well as the other vessels, will be intercepted by our cruizers, before they can reach the Mauritius.

The Rahimshaw, arrived here from Bussorah and Bombay, has imported a cargo of forty fine Horses.

The despatches for the Honorable Company's ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain Kymer, and country ship Anna, Captain Scott, proceeding to Bencoolen and Penang, were sent off from town, on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Bolts and Miss Bolts, proceed to Bencoolen, passengers by the Castlereagh.

The country ship Hope, Captain Henderson, bound to Bombay, proceeds in company with the foregoing ships, as far as her course takes her.

The ship Lady Barlow, Captain M'Askill, bound to New South Wales, with a cargo of Cattle, &c. is now on her way down the river.

That noble large ship the Warren Hastings, having undergone a complete repair, will be hauled out of Messrs. J. Gilmore and Co.'s Dock, at Sulkea, this day.

The James Sibbald, Captain Hodges, bound to Trincomallie, quitted her Pilot, on Wednesday last.

The undermentioned ships remain in Saugur Roads.

H. C. ships Lord Castlereagh, Streatham and Europe; Extra ships Lord Keith, Earl Spencer, and Monarch; and country ship Russel.

At the East India Sales in September, (in London), Bengal Sunn sold at 49£. sterling —Russia Hemp at £. 110.

Bengal Goods, the latter end of October, were in most particulars the same, as per former advices.

About thirteen thousand chests of Indigo were on hand: 11,500 of which, the property of individuals; and the remainder, the property of individuals; and the remainder, the property of the Company.

The East India Agents had applied to the Court of Directors to postpone their February Sale till April: the Court had not acceeded to this, in its full extent; but had ordered the Sale to take place in March instead of April.

Small quantities of Indigo, chiefly for home consumption, which had been bought in at the September Sale, was sold at 6 pence per pound.

We have much pleasure in announcing to our Patrons, that accounts have just reached the Bankshall of the safe arrival in the river, of the undermentioned anxiously expected and very valuable ships from the Eastward:—

| | |
|---|---|
| *Mornington,* | Capt. W. Dunlop, |
| *Ceres,* | —— G. Nicholls, |
| *William,* | —— R. Kempt, |
| *James Drummond,* | —— G. Hammett. |

They sailed from China on the 6th ultimo, and Prince of Wales Island the 2d Instant, under convoy of H. M. ship *Dover.*

The following ships arrived at China in safety on the 2d ultimo.

FROM BENGAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Sir Edward Pellew,* | Capt. Stevens, |
| *Bengal,* | —— G. Davidson. |

FROM BENGAL AND BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Khusroo,* | Captain Miller, |
| *Nancy,* | —— Earle, |
| *Lord Castlereagh,* | —— |

The *Rahimshaw*, captain W. Harris, is also arrived in the river, from Bussorah, whence she sailed on the 26th of December.

All these ships passed Kedgeree yesterday at 2 P. M.

Mr. Metcalfe, and Mr. Gibson, have arrived from China, passengers by the Mornington.

We have not yet learnt, whether these ships bring any Intelligence, from the Eastward; but we have ascertained that the reports hitherto received from them, do not mention any more than the foregoing. [STAR.

MARCH 30.

At the date of the latest advices from the Upper Provinces, the Armies there continued still in the same position, and, the definitive arrangement of our differences with the Seiks remained in suspense. Runjeet Sing's army, in considerable force, was posted on the Sutledge, opposite to Ludehaunah. Letters of 10th current however still continue to express the most confident expectations, of such an adjustment being immediately concluded, as would permit the army to break up about the 16th, and return to their respective cantonments.

The position occupied by General ST. LEGER's army ever since the 11th ultimo, is about 18 miles to the South-East of Ludehaunah, where Colonel OCHTERLONY's Brigade is posted.

The force under OCHTERLONY's command, is composed of the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry, the 1st Battalion of the 10th, 1st Battalion of the 2d, and 1st Battalion of the 27th Native Infantry. And the Grand Army, under General ST. LEGER, consists of His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons, and 17th Regiment of Foot; the 6th and 8th Regiments of Native Cavalry; the 2d and 3d Light Infantry Battalions; and a strong detachment both of heavy and light Artillery.

*Extract of a Letter, from Major-General* ST. LEGER's *Army, March 7, 1809.*

"You have no doubt heard of the awkward "dispute between the Sepoys of Mr. Metcalfe's "escort and the Seiks; but, as you may not "perhaps have heard correct particulars, I will "give them you.—You must know that Imrut "Sir (the place where our Envoy and Runjeet "Sing at present are,) is considered by the "Seiks as most holy, their prophet Nanock "Shah being there buried; and that they hold "all Mussulmans in the utmost abhorrence. "Mr. Metcalfe's Guard consits of two Compa-"nies of Infantry, under Captain Popham, and "the Mussulmans of the Detachment were, ac-"cording to annual custom, celebrating the "Mohurrem. The Seik fanatics could not "brook this, and resolved to put them all to "death. Luckily, however, Captain Popham "and Mr. Metcalfe had intelligence of their

" intentions. At this time, they were at some " distance from Runjeet Sing's Camp, and the " Sepoys were drawn up on Parade; when all " of a sudden, the gates of the town were " thrown open, and out came about 4 or 500 " armed men, with drums beating and colours " flying, and took post behind a small bank a " little in front of the Sepoys from whence " they commenced an irregular fire. Popham " did not stir, until one of his men and Lieu- " tenant Ferguson were wounded. He then " ordered his party to advance, and on getting " near, to fire a volley and charge, which they " did and pursued the fellows to the ditch of " the Town; when Runjeet himself came down " and behaved very well, took our party away, " and sent a force to protect them. They say, " that he is totally blameless in the business, " and behaved most handsomely. Our loss " was 17 wounded; and that of the Seik's 5 " killed and 25 wounded." [*Hurkaru.*]

March 29.

Private letters from England, received by the lately arrived ships, notify that the Hon. the Court of Directors had, under the probability of having early occasion to transmit dispatches to India, applied to the Lords of the Admiralty, for a frigate or sloop of War, for that purpose, to be ready to sail early in Winter. No answer had been received from the Admiralty, at the date of the latest London letters. In the event of a vessel having been appointed to sail at the time proposed, we may now daily expect the receipt of accounts, direct from England, down to the beginning or middle of December. Adverting to the critical state of affairs on the Continent, it is probable that Government and the Hon. Company, would judge it expedient to transmit advices to the Indian Governments, previously to the sailing of the fleets of the Season; the first of which was not likely to leave England before the latter end of March.

The *Warren Hastings*, Capt. Larkins, was appointed to sail for Bengal and China, in the beginning of January; so that if the period fixed for her dispatch be adhered to, her arrival here may be expected early in May.

In Fort William, last week, in the course of the proceedings of the Court Martial, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins is President, a question arose, whether a witness, on cross examination, could be interrogated touching any matter not previously before the Court? Mr. Lewin and Mr. Fergusson, Counsel for the Prisoner, argued ably, in support of the affirmative of the question. The Court having cleared, again opened and pronounced their opinion in the negative; deciding that, conformably to the usual practice of Courts Martial, a Witness cannot be cross-examined, relative to any matter, not previously in evidence before the Court. The Counsel for the Prisoner entered a protest against this part of the proceedings.—Whether the Members of the Court were unanimous in the decision, cannot be known; but out of doors, a diversity of opinion prevails; and no precedent, nor any conclusive information, on the point in question, is to be found in the Treatises on Courts Martial, hitherto published, all of which are considered as extremely defective; and no where more so, than in treating of the rules of evidence.

The defence, in the trial, to which we have just referred, came on last Friday.—It was read to the Court by Mr. Fergusson; it was an able and most argumentative composition. The Court, after the examination of the Witnesses called on the defence, adjourned 'till Friday next, when their sentence will be entered on the proceedings, preparatory to the whole being transmitted to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, remained at Kurnaul, at the date of our latest accounts, which are of the 5th Curt. His Excellency proposed to revisit Meerat; he was expected about the end of this month at the latter Station, where Head-Quarters are expected to be fixed for some months.

Major-General Fuller, appointed on the Staff of the Army, serving under the Presidency of Fort William, came round from Madras on board the Honourable Company's extra Ship *General Stewart*; and landed on Wednesday last, from the Government Yatcht, at Fort William, under the usual salute.

The General and his Family reside at present, in the Fort.

Yesterday morning, Thomas Stanley, Esq. a Gentleman who arrived from England, on one of the late ships, was sworn in one of the Attornies of the Supreme Court, and a Proctor of the Court of Vice Admiralty.

Phillip Brady, Esq. appointed Marshall of the Admiralty Court, *vice* Walter Ewer, Esq. who resigns, took the Oaths of Office and his place in Court on Monday last.

Late mercantile letters from the Continent state that Cotton had risen considerably in the different markets in Europe. At Vienna several Swiss, French and other foreign agents were employed for the purchase of this Commodity, and such was the eagerness with which it was bought up, that considerable quantities had been engaged before they had reached the market. Indigo and almost all other articles of colonial produce continued to advance in price upon the Continent.

At the East India Sales in September in London, the Bengal Sunn sold at £94 Sterling per Ton—Russia Hemp at £110.

The *Mariana*, Spanish Cartel, which arrived last week at this Port from Manilla, was sent here for the exchange of the Crews of two small Sapnish Government vessels, captured on the Coast of Leuconia, by the *Fox* and *Greyhound* frigates. The Crews of these vessels, however, were not sent to Bengal, but to Madras. The late Peace between England and Spain has rendered the mission of this Cartel unnecessary; and we understand it is proposed that the vessel be sold at this Port.

The long depending question respecting the property of Charles Barber, Esq. formerly of Calcutta, has been recently decided in England. A late London Newspaper has the following paragraph on this subject:

" Mr. Barber's Property.—The very important point of enquiry respecting the nearest of kin to Charles Barber, Esq. late of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, and who died in the Adelphi, Strand, London, in 1799, leaving a very considerable portion of wealth, by will, to his widow, Margaret Barber, deceased, was at a late hour on Wednesday Evening last, terminated at Nisi Prius Worcester, in favour of Mr. Mathews of the Lea Hall, in the County of Salop, and his family."

A detachment of 170 men formed from the Ceylon Cavalry, the 10th Regiment, and 3d Ceylon Regiment, the whole under command of Major Maitland, Marched from Colombo for Aripo the latter end of last month, to form the guard for the Pearl Fishery of the present Season.

A new Bank, abounding with the richest Pearl Oysters, has been lately discovered and is to be fished this Season for the first time. A harvest of valuable pearls is of course expected.

We are happy to observe the increasing success of Vaccination, on the Island of Ceylon. In an official report, communicated by Dr. Christie, Medical Superintendant General on Ceylon, dated the 22d ultimo, it appears that during the year 1808, the number of patients vaccinated on that Island, amounted to 26,207, which exceeds the proportion of any former year, and makes the whole number vaccinated, from the first introduction of the disease in Ceylon, in 1802, amount, up to the end of 1808, to 103,036 persons.

" The dreadful ravages which the Small Pox usually committed on Ceylon previous to the introduction of Vaccination" Dr. Christie observes, " must be in the recollection of every one;" and he has ascertained that, that dreadful malady, has not existed in any part of the British possessions, in Ceylon, during the year 1803, except in the district of Galle, into which it was brought on the 31st of January, by a Maldivian Boat from Bengal. A large proportion of the crew of the boat died, and the disease was communicated by a Fisherman who visited it, on its first arrival, to two or three inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Galle, but spread no further, which must be attributed chiefly to the favourable influence of vaccination, which has been so extensively diffused in that and the other districts of Ceylon."

*CURRENT VALUE of GOVT. SECURITIES.*

| Buy | Calcutta March, 28. | Sell. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 0 | New Eight per Cents.; Interest payably half yearly,.........premium | 1 6 |
| 0 12 | Eight per Cents. of 1801-2-3-4, do....... | 1 0 |
| 1 8 | Ten per Cents. Decennial, prem..... | 2 0 |

[Asiat. Mir.

## BOMBAY,—April 5, 1809.

A few days ago, at Agoada, a large Cheetur was killed in a cave, by an officer of the 1st Bat. 7th N. I. It is astonishing how the animal found its way into the place, it being nearly surrounded with water, and a high wall extends all round the rock.

March 29, Arrived Brig Fly, Commander John Wood, from Tellichery.—do. 30, do. Arab Ship Muradbux, Nacquedah Hajee Mahomed, from Bengal.—April 2, do. H. M. Ship Bellequeux, George Byng, Esq. Captain, from sea.

# *English Extracts.*

The following is a literally copy of a handbill circulated in Philadelphia by a French Emigrant:

'I Jean le Merion, be in trou necessitte oblige to teach la langue Francais to de people, I be glad you send your childs a moi. Je demeure toder in Second street. All my leisure hour I make sausage a vende. O! I forget to tell how much I have for teach de school—4 dollars a quarter and 4d. entrance for teach deplus polite langue d'Europe."

Antonio Perez is the only Spanish writer who records the words of the celebrated Oath of Allegiance taken formerly by the Arragonese to their Sovereign. Antonio Perez is an authority of great weight, and sufficed to remove Robertson's doubts as to the authenticity of this extraordinary oath, though that profound historian denied that Zurita, Blanca, Aregensola, or Soyas made any mention of it, or any of the Spanish Writers consulted by him. The actual words prescribed by Antonio Perez, who was Secretary to Philip the IId. are as follows:—" *Nos, que valemos tanto como vos, os hazemos nuestro Rey y Segnor, contal que nos guardeys nuestros fueros, y libertades y sicon, no.*" Which has been thus rendered—" We who are each of us as good as you are, are willing to acknowledge you for our Sovereign King, on the express condition that you maintain our rights and liberties; but if not, not."

It is a singular fact, that in consequence of intimation given at the Brazils through the agency of some persons anxious for the interest of Portsmouth, that Brazil traders could not safely come up the Thames, that all the bills of lading for the fleet just arrived have been signed for Portsmouth, where the whole of the fleet now are. The merchants who are consignnees have thus been thrown into considerable embarrassment, and several of them were obliged to set off for Portsmouth yesterday, for the purpose of persuading the Portugueze Captains that there is water enough in the Thames to enable them to approach London. The apprehension entertained by the Brazil traders is really ludicrous.

The spouse of the Grand Duke Constantine is travelling in Switzerland, under the title of the Countess Romanzow. At Knofau, near Zuric, 150 louis d'ors were stolen out of a trunk belonging to her, by the servant of an innkeeper; but the whole of the money was speedily recovered.

It is supposed that the French are about to retire from the Prussian States, from the circumstance of the Commissaries now demanding every ten days the money for different branches of expenditure, which they were wont to draw monthly.

## EXTRACT OF A LETTER,

" *London, September 4, 1808.*

" The following Corps are ordered by the King, to be " united into one Army, for a particular Service:

" *Sir J. Moore's Corps.*

| | |
|---|---|
| " 3d Lt. Drs. K. G. Legion, | 562 |
| " British Artillery, | 374 |
| " German ditto, | 320 |
| " 4th foot 1st battalion, | 971 |
| " 28th ditto ditto, | 1020 |
| " 52d ditto, | 951 |
| " 79th ditto, | 995 |
| " 92d ditto, | 934 |
| " 95th ditto, 3 Companies, | 300 |
| " Royal Staff Corps, | 50 |
| " 1st Lt. Battalion, K. G. Legion, | 907 |
| " 2d ditto, | 903 |
| " 1st Line Battalson, | 725 |
| " 2d ditto, | 761 |
| " 5th ditto, | 753 |
| " 7th ditto | 679 |
| " German Company, | 42 |
| " Total | 11,253 |

" *M. G. Spencer's Corps.*

| | |
|---|---|
| " Royal Artillery, | 245 |
| " Royal Staff Corps, | 45 |
| " 6th foot 1st battalion, | 946 |
| " 29th foot, | 806 |
| " 32d foot, | 874 |
| " 50th foot, | 948 |
| " 82d foot, | 929 |
| " Total | 4,793 |

" *Sir A. Wellesley's Corps.*

| | |
|---|---|
| " 20th Lt. Dragoons, | 394 |
| " Royal Artillery, | 226 |
| " 5th foot 1st Battalion, | 990 |
| " 9th foot, | 833 |
| " 36th foot, | 591 |
| " 38th foot, | 957 |
| " 40th foot, | 926 |
| " 45th foot, | 670 |
| " 60th foot, | 936 |
| " 71st foot, | 903 |
| " 91st foot, | 917 |
| " 95th foot, | 400 |
| " 4th Royal Volunteer Battalion, | 737 |
| Totol | 9,480 |

" *Under Sir H. Burrard.*

| | |
|---|---|
| " 18th Lt. Dragoons, | 640 |
| " British Artillery 1 Cmopany, | number not known. |
| " K. G. Legion 1 ditto, | |
| " 2d foot, | 73 |
| " 9th ditto, 2d battalion, | 633 |
| " 20th ditto, 1st ditto, | 530 |
| " 43d ditto, 2d ditto, | 721 |
| " 52d ditto, | 654 |
| " 95th ditto, 2 Companies, | 200 |
| " 97th ditto, | 694 |
| Total | 4,803 |

STAFF TO THE ARMY.

" Lt. Gen. Sir H. Dalrymple, Com. in Chief,
" Lt. Gen. Sir H. Burrard, 2d in Command,
" The Reserve under Sir J. Moore and Sir G. Edward " Paget,
" Brigadier Gen. Henry Clinton, Adj. Gen.
" Colonel George Murray, Quarter Master General,
" Lt. Col. Torrens, Military Secretary,
" Deputy Commissary General, D. Kennedy, Esq.
" Deputy Pay-master General—Smith, Esq.
" With a long list of Medical Staff.

" *Ass. Adjutants General.*

| | |
|---|---|
| " Lieut. Col. Bradford, | |
| " ———— Corey, | 3d gds. |
| " ———— Anderson, | |
| " ———— Tucker, | 50th |
| " Major Wilson, | 50th |
| " ——— Arkuthnot, 5th W. I. Regt. | |

" *Depy. Asst. Adjutants General.*

| | |
|---|---|
| " Capt. Hon'ble A. Gordon, | 3d foot gds. |
| " ——Le Mesurier, | 21st |
| " ——South, | 20th |
| " ——Gardner, | 43d |
| " ——Bradford, | 3d gds. |
| " ——Cooke, | Colstream. |
| " ——Colclough, | 82d |
| " ——Brown, | 8th Gn. Bat. |
| " ——M. Wynyard, | Coldstream, |
| " ——Elliott, | 48th |
| " Jervis, | 36th |
| " ——Lord Burghurst, | 3 Drag. gds. |
| " ——Lord W. Somerset, 4th W. I. Regt. | |
| " Lieut. Osborne. | |

*Assistant Quarter-masters General,*

" Colonel Donker,
" Lieut. Col. Lord Proby,
" ———— De Lancey,
" ————Offeney,
" ————Bathurst,
" Major Rainey,
" ——— Montalembert,
" With eleven Deputy Assistants.
" The 1st Brigade of Guards, consisting of the 1st & " 3d Bat. of the 1st Regt. received orders yesterday to " embark from Deal immediately. A force is also to " join them from Ireland,—their destination supposed " to be Italy."

The whole British force, about to be embodied, for Continental service, (including the above army,) was estimated, we understand, at 60,000 men.

They write from Oporto in high terms of the gallantry of a single Friar, an excellent shot (for they have sporting Parsons in Spain and Portugal as we have in England) who resolved to use his gun against Frenchmen instead of partridges. He hovered on Loison's column of march, and by his knowledge of the country posted himself advantageously to bring down their spies, or foragers, or those sent out to reconnoitre. In this way he shot 8 or 10 men, among whom was an Aid-de-Camp of Loison; and though more than once pursued, he effected his return to Oporto. The Church, both in Spain and Portugal, is quite militant.

Seville, Aug. 9.—On the 4th Instant, the religious vow of our General in Chief Castanos, who had engaged to dedicate his victory gained in the fields of Baylen, to our Conqueror St. Ferdinand, was fulfilled in our Cathedral Church. The ceremony was announced by the discharge of artillery the preceding evening; and at nine in the morning *Te Deum* was performed in the Royal Chapel, which was continued while the procession was passing the aisles, which was preceded by a piquet of infantry. In this ceremony were united the magnificence of divine worship and the pomp of the antient triumphs. The Archbishop followed in his pontificals. Afterwards were carried the armour, eagles, and standards of the French, which had been brought as a trophy from Alcazar, by a number of officers of rank. The Supreme Junta came next, and then his Excellency the Victor attended by his Secretaries and his Guard of Honour, with his drawn sword in his hand. If it be ever lawful to place in the temple of the God of peace, monuments of discord and desolation, one of those privileged occasions is, when those prostrate trophies are presented, over which the impious had sworn the ruin of the house of the Lord. The procession followed to the Royal Chapel, in which the body of our glorious Conqueror was exposed at this sepulchre. His Excellency General Castanos made the offering of the laurel crown with which he had adorned, and prayers being said, the procession returned to the Great Chapel, where mass was performed.—After the service was performed, some of the French arms, eagles, and flags were placed on the Royal Chapel of St. Ferdinand, of which there would have been a greater number, had not the enemy broken them when they found they were vanquished.—The following inscription, dedicated to the glory of General Castanos, has been transmitted to us:—

D. O. M.
Xaverio Castanos.
Baetici Exercitus Ductori
Ad Montes Marienos,
Du Ponto cum integro Gallorum Exercitu
In servitutem redacto,
Corduba vindicata,
Baetica in libertatem asserta.
P. P.

" To Xavier Castanos, General in Chief of the Army of Andalusia, having taken prisoners General Dupont and the whole of the French army in the Sierra mountains, Cordova avenged, and Andalusia liberated, have placed this inscription."

[*Gaz. de Seville, Aug. 6.*

## *THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.*

Letters from Corunna positively state, that the Queen of Spain had, at the command of Bonaparte, made the declaration some time ago attributed to her, of denying the legitimacy of the Prince of Asturias. It is stated that Bonaparte contrived a meeting of the Spanish Royal Family, together with the Minister Cevallos, and others, in whose presence the Queen of Spain addressed the Prince of Asturias to this effect: " As I am now safe under the protection of my friend the Emperor, I dare avow a truth which I was afraid to utter before, that the Prince of Asturias is not my son by my husband." Don Carlos is said to have instantly replied, "The more vile woman thou, to make such a confession!"

LETTERS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE CATHOLICS, TO MY BROTHER ABRAHAM, WHO LIVES IN THE COUNTRY, BY PETER PLYMLEY.

Dear Abraham,

In the correspondence which is passing between us, you are perpetually alluding to the Foreign Secretary, and, in answer to the dangers of Ireland, which I am pressing upon your notice, you have nothing to urge but the confidence which you repose in the discretion, and sound sense of this gentleman. * I can only say, that I have listened to him long, and often, with the greatest attention; I have used every exertion in my power to take a fair measure of him, and it appears to me impossible to hear him upon any arduous topic without perceiving, that he is eminently deficient in those solid, and serious qualities upon which, and upon which alone the confidence of a great country can properly repose. He sweats, and labors, and works for sense, and Mr. Ellis seems always to think it is coming, but it does not come; the machine can't draw up what is not to be found in the spring; Providence has made him a light jesting paragraph-writing man, and that he will remain to his dying day. When he is jocular he is strong, when he is serious he is like Sampson in a wig; any ordinary person is a match for him; a song, an ironical letter, a burlesque ode, an attack in the newspaper upon Nicholl's eye, a smart speech of twenty minutes, full of gross misrepresentations and

clever turns, excellent language, a spirited manner, lucky quotation, success in provoking dull men, some half information picked up in Pall-Mall in the morning: these are your friend's natural weapons: all these things he can do; here I allow him to be truly great: nay, I will be just, and go still farther, if he would confine himself to these things, and consider the facete and the playful to be the basis of his character, he would, for that species of man, be universally considered to be a person of a very good understanding: call him a legislator, a reasoner, and the conductor of affairs of a great nation, and it seems to me as absurd as if a butterfly were to teach bees to make honey. That he is an extraordinary writer of small poetry, and a diner out of the highest lustre, I do most readily admit. After George Selwyn, and perhaps Tickell, there has been no such man for this half century. The Foreign Secretary is a gentleman, a respectable, as well as highly agreeable man in private life; but you may as well feed me with decayed potatoes as console me for the miseries of Ireland by the resources of his *sense* and his *discretion*. It is only the public situation which this gentleman holds which entitles me, or induced me to say so much about him. He is a fly in amber, nobody cares about the fly: the only question is, How the devil did he get there? Nor do I attack him from the love of glory, but from the love of utility, as a burgomaster hunts an ark in a Dutch dyke, for fear it should flood a province.

The friends of the Catholic question are, I observe, extremely embarrassed in arguing when they come to the loyalty of the Irish Catholics. As for me, I shall go straight forward to my object, and state what I have no manner of doubt from an intimate knowledge of Ireland, to be the plain truth. Of the great Roman Catholic proprietors, and of the Catholic prelates, there may be a few, and but a few who would follow the fortunes of England at all events: there is another set of men who, thoroughly detesting this country, have too much property and too much character to lose, not to wait for some very favorable event before they shew themselves; but the great mass of Catholic population, upon the slightest appearance of a French force in that county, would rise upon you to a man. It is the most mistaken policy to conceal the plain truth. There is no loyalty among the Catholics; they detest you as their worst oppressors, and they will continue to detest you, 'till you remove the cause of their hatred. It is in your power in six months time to produce a total revolution of opinions among this people; and in some future letter I will shew you that this is clearly the case. At present, see what a dreadful state Ireland is in. The common toast among the low Irish is, the feast of the *passover*. Some allusion to *Bonaparte*, in a play lately acted at Dublin, produced thunders of applause from the pit and the galleries; and a politician should not be inattentive to the public feelings expressed in theatres. Mr. Perceval thinks he has disarmed the Irish; he has no more disarmed the Irish than he has resigned a shilling of his own public emoluments. An Irish † peasant fills the barrel of his gun full of tow dipped in oil, butters up the lock, buries it in a bog and allows the Orange blood hound to ransack his cottage at pleasure. Be just and kind to the Irish, and you will indeed disarm them; rescue them from the degraded servitude in which they are held by an handful of their own countrymen, and you will add four millions of brave and affectionate men to your strength. Nightly visits, protestant inspectors, licences to possess a pistol, or a knife and fork, the odious vigour of the *evangelical* Perceval—acts of parliament, drawn up by some English attorney, to save you from the hatred of four millions of people—the guarding yourselves from universal disaffection by a police, a confidence in the little cunning of Bowstreet, when you might rest your security upon the eternal basis of the best feelings: this is the meanness, and madness to which nations are reduced when they lose sight of the elements of justice, without which a country can be no more secure than it can be healthy without air. I sicken at such policy and such men. The fact is, the ministers know nothing about the present state of Ireland; Mr. Perceval sees a few clergymen, Lord Castlereagh a few general officers, who took care, of course, to report what is pleasant, rather than what is true. As for the joyous, and lepid consul, he jokes upon neutral flags and frauds, jokes upon Irish rebels, jokes upon northern, and western, and southern foes, and gives himself no trouble upon any subject: nor is the mediocrity of the idolatrous deputy of the slightest use. Dissolved in grins, he reads no memorials upon the state of Ireland, listens to no reports, asks no questions, and is the

"*Bourn* from whom no traveller returns."

The danger of an immediate insurrection is now, I believe, ‡ blown over. You have so strong an army in Ireland, and the Irish are become so much more cunning from the last insurrection, that you may perhaps be tolerably secure just at present from that evil: but are you secure from the efforts which the French may have to throw a body of troops into Ireland? and do you consider that event to be difficult and improbable? From Brest Harbour to Cape St. Vincent, you have above three thousand miles of hostile sea coast, and twelve or fourteen harbours quite capable of containing a sufficient force for the powerful invasion of Ireland. The nearest of these harbours is not two days sail from the southern coast of Ireland, with a fair leading wind; and the farthest not ten. Five ships of the line, for so very short a passage, might carry five or six thousand troops with cannon and ammunition; and Ireland presents to their attack a southern coast of more than 500 miles, abounding in deep bays, admirable harbours, & disaffected inhabitants. Your blockading ships may be forced to come home for provisions and repairs, or they may be blown off in a gale of wind and compelled to bear away for their own coast:—and you will observe that the very same wind which locks you up in the British Channel when you are got there; is eminently favourable for the invasion of Ireland. And yet this is called Government, and the people huzza Friar Perceval, for continuing to expose his country day after day to such tremendous perils as these; cursing the men who would have given up a question in theology to have saved us from such a risque.—The British Empire at this moment is in the state of a peach blossom, if the wind blows gently from one quarter it survives, if furiously from the other it perishes. A stiff breeze may set in from the North, the Rochefort squadron will be taken, and the friar will be the most holy of men; if it comes from some other point, Ireland is gone, we curse ourselves as a set of monastic madmen, and call out for the empty satisfaction of Mr. Perceval's head. Such a state of political existence is scarcely credible; it is the action of a mad young fool standing upon one foot and peeping down the crater of mount Ætna, not the conduct of a wise and a sober people deciding upon their best and dearest interests; and in the name, the much injured name of heaven, what is it all for, that we exposed ourselves to these dangers? Is it that we may sell more muslin? It is that we may acquire more territory? Is it that we may strengthen what we have already acquired? No: nothing of all this; but that one set of Irishmen may torture another set of Irishmen, that Sir Phelim O'Callagan may continue to whip Sir Toby M'Tackle, his next door neighbour, and continue to ravish his catholic daughters; and these are the measures which the honest and consistent Secretary supports; and this is the secretary whose genius in the estimation of brother Abraham is to extinguish the genius of Bonaparte. Pompey was killed by a slave. Goliah smitten by a stripling, Pyrrhus died by the hand of a woman; tremble, thou great Gaul from whose head an armed Minerva leaps forth in the hour of danger; tremble thou scourge of God, a pleasant man is come out against thee, and thou shalt be laid low by a joker of jokes, and he shall talk his pleasant talk against thee, and thou shalt be no more!

You tell me that in spite of all this parade of sea coast, Bonaparte has neither ships nor sailors: but this is a mistake. He has not ships and sailors to contest the empire of the seas with Great Britain, but there remains quite sufficient of the Navies of France, Spain, Holland and Denmark; for these short excursions, and invasions. Do you think too that Bonaparte does not add to his navy every year? Do you suppose, with all Europe at his feet, that he can find any difficulty in obtaining Timber? And that money will not procure for him any quantity of naval stores he may want? The mere machine, the empty ship, he can build as well, & as quickly as you can; and though he may not find enough of practised sailors to man large fighting fleets,—it is not possible to conceive that he can want sailors for such sort of purposes as I have stated. He is at present the despotic monarch of above twenty thousand miles of sea coast, & yet you suppose he cannot procure sailors for the invasion of Ireland. Believe, if you please, that such a fleet met at sea by any number of our ships at all comparable to them in point of force, would be immediately taken, let it be so; I count nothing upon their power of resistance, only upon their power of escaping unobserved. If experience has taught us any thing, it is the impossibility of perpetual blockades. The instances are innumerable during the course of this war, where whole fleets have sailed in and out of harbour in spite of every vigilance used to prevent it. I shall only mention those cases where Ireland is concerned. In December, 1796, seven ships of the line, and ten transports, reached Bantry Bay from Brest, without having seen an English ship in their passage. It blew a storm when they were off shore, and therefore England still continues to be an independent kingdom. You will observe, that at the very time the French fleet sailed out of Brest harbour, Admiral Colpoys was cruizing off there with a powerful squadron, and still, from the particular circumstances of the weather, found it impossible to prevent the French from coming out. During the time that Admiral Colpoys was cruising off Brest, Admiral Richery, with six ships of the line, passed him and got safe into the harbour. At the very moment when the French squadron was lying in Bantry Bay, Lord Bridport with his fleet was locked up by a foul wind in the Channel and for several days could not stir to the assistance of Ireland. Admiral Colpoys, totally unable to find the French fleet, came home. Lord Bridport, at the change of the wind, cruized for them in vain, and they got safe back to Brest, without having been seen one single one of these floating bulwarks, the possession of which we believe will enable us with impunity to set justice, and common sense at defiance. Such is the miserable, and precarious state of anemocracy, of a people who put their trust in hurricanes, and are governed by wind. In August 1798, three forty gun frigates landed 1100 men under Humbert, making the passage from Rochelle to Killala without seeing an English ship. In October of the same year, four French frigates anchored in Killala bay with 2000 troops, and though they did not land their troops, they returned to France in safety. In the same month, a line of battle ship, eight stout frigates, and a brig, all full of troops and stores, reached the coast of Ireland, and were fortunately, in sight of land, destroyed after an obstinate engagement by Sir John Warren.

If you despise the little troop which these numerous experiments did make good its landing, take with you, if you please, this precis of its exploits: eleven hundred men, commanded by a soldier raised from the ranks, put to rout a select army of 6000 men, commanded by General Lake, seized their ordnance, ammunition, and stores, advanced 150 miles into a country containing an armed force of 150,000 men, and at last surrendered to the Viceroy, an experienced General gravely and cautiously advancing at the head of all his chivalry, and of an immense army to oppose him. You must, excuse these details about Ireland, but it appears to me to be of all other subjects the most important. If we conciliate Ireland, we can do nothing amiss; if we do not, we can do nothing well. If Ireland was friendly, we might equally set at defiance the talents of Bonaparte and the blunders of his rival Mr. Canning; we could then support the ruinous and silly bustle of our useless expeditions, and the almost incredible ignorance of our commercial orders in council. Let the present administration give up but this one point, and there is nothing which I would not consent to grant them. Mr. Perceval shall have full liberty to insult the tomb of Mr. Fox, and to torment every eminent dissenter in Great Britain;‡ Lord Camden shall have large boxes of plumbs; Mr. Rose receive permission to prefix to his name the appellative of virtuous; and to the Viscount Castlereagh a round sum of ready money shall be well, and truly paid into his hand. Lastly, what remains to Mr. George Canning, but that he ride up and down Pall-Mall, glorious upon a white horse, and that they cry out before him. Thus shall it be done to the statesman who hath written "The Needy Knife-Grinder, and the German play." Adieu only for the present, you shall soon hear from me again, it is a subject upon which I cannot long be silent.

P. PLYMLEY.

* The attack upon virtue and morals in the debate upon Copenhagen, is brought forward with great ostentation by this gentleman's friends. But is harlequin less harlequin, because he acts well? I was present: he leaped about, touched facts with his wand, turned yes into no, and no into yes, it was a pantomime well played, but a pantomime: Harlequin deserves higher wages than he did two years ago: Is he therefore fit for serious parts.?

† No man who is not intimately acquainted with the Irish, can tell to what a curious extent this concealment of arms is carried, I have stated the exact mode in which it is done.

‡ I know too much, however, of the state of Ireland, not to speak tremblingly about this; I hope to God I am right.

## NATIVITY OF BONAPARTE.

We are favoured by an ingenious Correspondent with the following calculations on the Nativity of Bonaparte, and prediction of the period of his death. We know that judicial astrology is very generally deemed, at best, but a conjectural science, and that in the present age, it has very few disciples; nevertheless, we hope, as the present essay is to be considered only as an experiment, that we shall not incur censure from the most incredulous of our readers for inserting it: to inculcate an opinion of the approaching doom of the tyrant may, in the present state of affairs, possibly infuse some portion of encouragement into the hearts of our countrymen.

In the second century lived Claudius Ptolemy, famous for his antient geography, skill in geometry, treatise on music, and catalogue of the fixed stars. He wrote a treatise on judicial astrology in the Greek language: collecting, from the Chaldeans and Egyptians, such predictions as he found true, and improved from his own experience.—As this book was not intended for novices, his meaning has been frequently misunderstood; but it has been studied with approbation by Regiomontanus (the inventor of decimals), Kepler, Cardan, Friar Bacon, Cornelius Agrippa, Philip Melancthon, Dr. Keil, Mr. Dryden the poet, &c. &c. but rejected of late by the mathematicians of Oxford and Cambridge without any experiment!—The author of these few lines is inclined to think that there is some truth in it, and that from experience only; although when it is generally allowed that matter acts upon matter, that even Jupiter alters the position of the earth eight seconds of motion, viz. 3500 miles, while passing one-fifth of his orbit; and if the scriptures be true, that there were such things as lunatics, and further, if the physicians of the present day be not very much mistaken, that many diseases are subject to the solar and lunar periods, he hopes there is no need of any further apology for a trial of the truth of astrology on the nativity of Bonaparte, who is acknowledged by all true Englishmen and the friends of Mr. Pitt in particular, to be their greatest enemy.—From the time given by Bonaparte himself to an astronomer in Corsica, (viz. August 15, 1769, at a quarter before ten A. M.) calculations have been made, but as there is a small difference in the manner of calculation, &c. &c. I beg leave to produce mine, which I think is more agreeable to the writings of Ptolemy, than any of them.

By only turning the equal time into the solar, and working the directions, I find that at 15 years and 2 months, the Horizon was directed to the trine of Venus in mundo, and the sun to the sextile of Venus in the ecliptic; at this time Bonaparte had an intrigue with a washerwoman's daughter; and a few months afterwards Mars was directed to the sextile of Saturn, and Venus to the opposition of the Moon, when he poisoned her with a pill of arsenic and verdigrease. At 20 y. 10 m. part of Fortune to the trine of the Sun, and at 23 y. Sun to the sextile of Venus, and parallel of Jupiter. At these times he was in great repute with those who were disaffected to government; but at 22 y. 10 m. the Moon to the opposition of the Sun, when the disaffected were in jeopardy, he was driven to poverty and disgrace; and the like at 25 y. when the sun came to the opposition of the Moon, and almost at 26 y. when the part of Fortune came to the square of Saturn, and Horizon to the square of the Sun; but at 26 y. 5 m. the Sun came to the sextile of Jupiter, when he was made General of the armed force of France; soon after, the Horizon to the trine of Venus in the ecliptic, when he married the widow of Beauharnois, who had been a kept mistress to Barras. In his 28th year he had Venus to the parallel of Jupiter, and Moon to the parallel of Venus, shewing success, but the Sun to the body of Saturn shews danger of death.

The Directory, who feared and hated him, being anxious to destroy him (according to Carnot) sent him on that tedious and uncertain expedition to Egypt.

At 29 y. 6 m. the part of Fortune to the square of the Moon, when he was defeated before Acre by Sir Sidney Smith, and all his hopes blasted by the victory of the Nile. At 30 y. 5 m. part of Fortune to the trine of the Sun, and Venus to the body of Mercury, when he was made First Consul. At 31 y. 3 m. the Sun to the trine of the Moon, and soon after Mercury to the sextile of Venus, at this time he was very successful over the Austrians, and likewise in his 33d year, when the Moon came to the trine of Jupiter; but at 33 y. 9 m. the Horizon to the square of Mars, and part of Fortune to the square of the Moon, when the French gun-boats were bombarded and obliged to take shelter under their batteries from the attack of the English vessels. At 34 y. 8 m. the Meridian to the body of the Sun, when he was made Emperor of France.

In his 37th year he had the Horizon to the body of Jupiter, shewing the success he had over the Austrians; but the Horizon to the square of Mercury, Venus to the parallel of Saturn and body of Mars, came up the same year (1805), and shew ill luck, which was verified in that grand victory of Lord Nelson. In the beginning of his 38th year, the Moon to the trine of Venus, and the Horizon to the body of Jupiter in the ecliptic, which point out his success in Prussia and Poland: but the latter end of the year the part of Fortune came to the square of Mercury and square of the Moon, and in the beginning of his 39th year, the Moon to the opposition of Mars; these point to his loss of the Danish Fleet, & the emigration of the Portuguese to the Brazils; about the same time the Sun came to the trine of the Moon, and shews his victory over, and friendship with Russia. In his 40th year, viz. 1808 and 1809, Mercury to the sextile of Jupiter, Moon to the parallel of Venus, and Moon to the trine of the Sun: these point out great success, probably the downfall of the Turkish Empire, and an end to the Roman Catholic Religion.

In his 41st year Saturn and Mercury to the sextile of Venus, these also give him success, and raise his ambition to such an extravagant degree, that the eyes of Europe will be alarmed and no longer duped by his treachery; and in his 42d year, viz. the latter end of 1810, or beginning of 1811, the Sun, who is hyleg, becomes the parallel of the Moon to the parallel of the Saturn, and to the sextile of Mars (evilly affected). At this time I expect the world will be convinced that he has reigned too long, and his death will be sudden and violent, either by suffocation or drowning.

The method here taken admits of two kinds of aspects, viz. one on the ecliptic without latitude, and the other in mundo, with the planets' declination and a proportional part of the diurnal & nocturnal arches; & the Meridian and Horizon, as well as the planets, may be directed to both to the modern aspects, viz. semiquadrate, sesquiquadrate, &c are rejected, because not mentioned by Ptolemy: the imperans and obediens, are equal distances from the tropics without latitude, and the measure of time (contrary to the method used by some of the moderns of reducing the distance by the geometric motion of the sun, but perfectly agreeable to the doctrine of Ptolemy) is in one degree of directional motion for one year. The mundane parallels are equal distances from the Meridian and Horizon; and because when the Sun and Moon are not qualified for being hyleg, Ptolemy takes that planet which has dignities in place of the Sun and Moon (even in cause of life and death), I conclude that he directed all the planets for other purposes which were of less importance.

The Sun with Mercury in his own sign Leo, in the tenth house, viz. the house of honour and preferment, and near the cusp of the eleventh house (the house of friendship), shew that the native will arrive to the greatest degree of eminence, and that he will be very skilful and successful in his undertakings; but Mars, in the eleventh, and near to the cusp of the twelfth (which is called the evil demon) shews that his successes arise chiefly through treachery. Venus near the cusp of the tenth, as trine to Jupiter in the second (the house of riches), shews that he will become very rich; but Saturn evilly affected, near the Meridian in opposition to the Moon, shews him to be tyrannycal, cruel, revengeful deceitful, ambitious and destitute of every quality that may be called generous or honest. This position also shews that he will die a violent death, for Ptolemy says, "Saturn posited in most signs, configurated to the Moon, will cause death by water, being suffocated & drowned;" & there are other testimonies to shew that he will die by slaughter, either civil, hostile, or by himself. As this account seems to agree with the disposition of Bonaparte, and the directions not only point at the time of the principal actions of his life, but also to the nature of those actions according to the rules astrology; the author thinks that every person who has some knowledge in this science, and others who are impartial, will acknowledge, that there may be some truth in astrology. However, if any person would wish to convince him that there is no truth in it, he must first, as an introduction, deny the perturbations of the planets, and the influence of the Moon on the tides; he must then make calculations himself, and prove from those calulations their disagreement with the accidents of the native's life; and this must be done in several nativities. But if any persons who do not understand this science pretend to determine the truth or falsehood of it, he thinks he has as much right to laugh at their determinations as much as they may be disposed to laugh at his pretensions who does understand it. And if some mistakes should be made in astrology, that is no reason why the whole should be rejected without a thorough examination: for surely physic is not to be given up because physicians are not always successful.

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY MEETING.

The *Hackney* assemblage of friends to the *good old cause*, who met on Tuesday last, under the pretence of expressing their thanks to his Majesty, for aiding the Spanish patriots, though, in fact, to deliver their opinions upon the old story of parliamentary reform, and no standing army, produced as contemptible an effect as the most sanguine opponents of the principles avowed by the patriotic orators there could have desired. It is not possible to discover any public good which can be derived from these meetings. The representatives of the people having already expressed, in the most unequivocal manner, the public sentiment, and there being but one opinion upon the conduct of government toward the Spanish patriots, it certainly was not necessary to make any additional declaration of the opinion of the nation. An address of thanks is, however, a measure which we cannot well disapprove, though we may consider it as a matter of indifference; but, if addresses upon such occasions should become fashionable, we shall have addresses for subsidies to Austria, to the Calabrians, and, perhaps, to Prussians and other German powers. No addresses were sent to the King for the support given to Sweden, though the Swedes are contending for the same principles as the Spaniards; nor did we address for the assistance, both of men and money, which was given to different countries, at various periods, during the course of this revolution war; and yet their country is as dear to the Austrians and Swedes as Spain is to its patriots, Zeal, in my opinion, when displayed in a good cause, ought never to be checked; and therefore, I will not presume to censure these addresses, though I do not see their use; but I cannot avoid observing, that the efforts of the British government, in the behalf of every other power which has struggled against the boundless ambition of the usurper, have been equally entitled to our commendation. The *manner* in which the Spaniards have resisted the arms of France, and the extraordinary successes with which their exertions have been hitherto crowned, are, indeed, fit subjects for exultation. But if we congratulate any body, we ought to send our compliments to the Spanish patriots; we ought to express our thanks to them for their fortitude, their public spirit, their loyalty, their orderly conduct, and their prowess. But to send an address of thanks to the king, for supporting the Spanish cause, because a few delirious fanatics have taken it into their heads, that the successful termination of their struggles, will produce the exercise of universal suffrage, and all the rest of the *imprescriptible* trash of a vain and mischievous sophistry, is just as rational and advantageous as to send addresses of thanks to his majesty because the cabinet of Vienna has imitated the example of England, and armed the whole of its male population. The addresses which have been sent from other parts of the united empire, and the resolutions framed at the public meetings upon the occasion, have been confined wholly to the expression of their thanks for the support which his majesty's government had afforded to the Spaniards. At the Hackney meeting, however, the resolutions were composed in a different spirit, and were intended to convey certain insinuations against our own form of government; so that the addresses presented thanks and sneers at the same time. I shall not here discuss the question of a reformed representation, though I be as hearty and zealous in that cause as any person at the Hackney meeting, with this especial difference, that I should be happy to see the qualification of the electors raised to twenty five times at least of its present value. But, this is not our present object. The next absurdity into which the libertines have fallen is, their expresion of a wish that the Spaniards should be governed in their future policy, by the standard of political excellence set up by the Hackney statesmen. Independently of the presumption and indecency of this conduct, it evinces a most flagrant instance of the little knowledge of human nature possessed by them. They have forgotten the old homely adage, that one man's meat may be another man's poison; and think that no nation can be free and happy, unless it be ruled by the *light of reason* emitted from the Corresponding Society. It is proper that we exert ourselves to caution our countrymen against the reception of notions, which inevitably lead to tyranny. What has the system of Buonaparte been, but a system of unprincipled dictation to other countries? Besides, the Spaniards have repeatedly declared in the different proclamations which have been submitted to the reader, that they neither solicit nor will they admit the interference of any power in the reforms of government which they may require. A resolution which every one must admire, since it is grounded on the love of independence, the foundation stone of public freedom. Renowned for justice, humanity, and valour, and animated by a sense of those advantages, which, when wisely administered, our own free government cannot fail to dispense, we are willing to ascribe to a superiour destiny, what has originated only in political wisdom, operating in a happy combination of circumstances. But, though an honest prepossession in favour of our own national institution, is at all times laudable; yet, we should not be unmindful that under forms of polity, materially different from our own, the several communities of Europe have enjoyed a degree of relative happiness, proportioned to their education, their habits, and their moral condition. Nor is it a just inference that, because under the harmonious frame of the British constitution, the subject is sheltered from the aggressions of power, and the perversions of justice, the people who live under governments less popular and prudently balanced, must therefore be the wretched victims of capricious despotism, or the sport of insolent and licentious democracies. The common object of every government, is the public Good: but the comprehensive views which are exerted in its attainment, and the *mode* in which it is to be exercised when attained, depend upon a variety of circumstances, totally distinct from any notions of metaphysical perfection. Religion, climate, and geographical position, must influence, in a greater or lesser degree, all positive institutions, and consequently, must exhibit society under very peculiar and distinct aspects. The public good, therefore, may be promoted, by *various means*, and these varieties in legislation may be considered as so many specific differences of which it is the genus, all moving in the same direction, and constituting the aggregate or abstract idea of government. These reasonings are, I conceive, a sufficient refutation of the principles broached at the Hackney meeting; and the scanty attendance of not more than fifty persons, one half of whom were not freeholders, is another argument against the resolutions framed by the advisers of the business of the day.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

*In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.*
Coodauram Sawmy Chittyar.
*vers.*
Moothuvausy Soobramoneya Chitty, Valappa Chitty, and Teagaroy Chitty.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Thursday the 27th Instant, will be Sold by Sheriff's Sale, at his Office, No. 1. Davidson Street, Black Town, between 10 and 12 in the Forenoon, a Bond granted by the late Amarsing Maha Rajah of Tanjore, in favor of Mathuranthagain Appaugee Iyengar, Pagodas 5,970, on the 10th April, 1795, bearing Interest at the rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, being the property of the above named Defendants, and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposite of 10 per Cent. is to be paid by the Person who shall Purchase the said Bond, and all Persons who shall attend the Sale, are to take Notice thereof and come prepared accordingly, and unless the said Bond shall be paid for at the expiration of 10 days, after the day of Sale, the deposite shall be forfeited, the said Bond be resold, and any deficiency to be paid by the first Purchaser, and all advantages forfeited.

WILLIAM M'TAGGART,
SHERIFF.

MADRAS, *April* 17, 1809.

## FOR SALE.

A CAPITAL English made Billiard Table of Solid Mahogany, Measures 12 feet by 6, it is well known in Madras, and Cost in England One hundred Guineas, but will be sold on Moderate terms.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. Wm. Hogg, on the Mount Road.

## *NOTICE*

IS hereby given, that the Copartnership between Messrs. JOHN TURNER & JAMES MONTGOMERY, Ship Builders of Rangoon, is dissolved this day. All persons having any claims on the said Firm, are requested to send them to Mr. JAMES MONTGOMERY, and all those indebted, to make payment to him without delay.

(Signed) JOHN TURNER.
JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Witness,
Signed JOHN TAYLOR,
" G. G. TEADAN.
(A True Copy.)
JAMES MONTGOMERY.

RANGOON, *March* 13*th*, 1809.

## PRIVATE SALE.

### By R. A. Ashton,

A FEW excellent Lucknow, and Bengal Hooka Snakes, the prices moderate.

## PUBLIC SALE.

### R. A. Ashton,

HAS a Sale, on Friday next, of the Effects of a Gentleman, deceased; the particulars will be mentioned in Hand Bills.

## PUBLIC SALE.

*ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF Next MONTH,*
WILL BE SOLD,
*BY PUBLIC AUCTION,*

### By R. A. Ashton,

*(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract,)*
IN ORDER TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,
*THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.*

A LARGE SIZED Double Barrelled Air Pump, with all the necessary apparatus, complete; with a spare sett of Glass Apparatus, consisting of a number of Receivers, and Bells, &c.

A French Encyclopedia, in Folio.
An English do. in Quarto 18 Vols.
A beautiful ton'd finger Organ, and a new fashionable Curricle, the Articles may be seen at R. A. ASHTON's Auction Room, facing the Esplanade.

*FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.*

BY JOHN REILLY, a Silver Pocket Chronometer by ANTHONY MESURE, No. 6, Popham's Broadway.

*FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.*

A WARRANTED Silver pocket CHRONOMETER, by JOHN R. ARNOLD, the property of a Gentleman who wishes to dispose of for no other reason but his having retired from sea. Enquire of JOHN REILLY No. 6 Popham's Broadway.

MADRAS, *April* 19*th*, 1809.

## FOR SALE.

ONE eighth Share in the Courier Press, entitling the holder to the sum of fifty five Star Pagodas per Quarter, from the Party now farming that concern.

For particulars enquire of Messrs. PARRY and PUGH, at their Office on the Beach.

MADRAS, 4*th April*, 1809.

MESSIEURS
*GRIFFITHS, WHEELER, COOK and CO.*
HAVE FOR SALE,
*A PAIR OF VERY ELEGANT*
EIGHT LIGHT

## LUSTRES,

*RICHLY ORNAMENTED*
WITH
CUT GLASS TASSELS, SPANGLES, &c. &c.
ALSO
*A PAIR OF SIX LIGHT Do.*
SIMILAR TO THE ABOVE.

POPHAM'S BROADWAY, *April* 19, 1809.

## TO BE SOLD.

A PROMISSARY note value one Thousand Star Pagodas of the late A. PAUPIAH BRAMINY, for money lent to him in his life time. As it is well known, that the affairs of the deceased, on the ultimate liquidation of the debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, will turn up well, the above is proposed as an advantageous offer to any native, or other person, who is likely to reside for a length of time in Madras, it being at present the property of a person, who is about to leave India.

For particulars enquire of the Editor of this paper.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

*To be Sold on MONDAY, the 1st of May next*,
AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
In the Verandah under the Custom House,

### By Franck & Thomson,

*AUCTIONEERS.*

THE Dutch National Brig Virginia, as she now lies at Anchor in the road of Madras, adjudged, in the Vice Admiralty Court of Madras, Prize to His Majesty's Ship Dedaigneuse, WILLIAM DAWSON, Esq. Captain; The Virginia is a remarkably fine Brig and a noted Sailor; she is of the Burthen of 115 Tons measurement, well found, and coppered to the bends: She is furnished with a complete new set of sails, her Rigging is in the best order and, she has on board, the following Ordnance viz.

1 Brass 9 Pounder.
6 do. 6 do.
4 Iron 1 do. Swivels.

The Brig to be at the risk of the purchaser, from the moment she is knocked down; ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale and the residue within 10 days, under the usual forfeiture.

The Brig may be viewed any time between this and the day of Sale, and, a list of her Stores, may be seen, by applying to the Auctioneers, or, to the office of Messrs. LAUTOUR & Co.

There will be sold at the same time a quantity of Gun powder, landed from the said Brig Virginia.

GEORGE ARBUTHNOT,
PRIZE AGENT.

Beach Buildings, April 18th, 1809.

*To be Sold by Public Auction,*

### At Thomas Birtles,

LIVERY STABLES,
*This day, WEDNESDAY the 19th Instant,*
AT 10 O'CLOCK,

FOUR promising young ARABS, lately arrived.

ALSO
*SEVERAL OTHER*

## HORSES.

*To be Sold by Public Auction,*

### By James Dobbin.

*AT THE GARDEN HOUSE,*
BELONGING TO
***James Cochrane, Esq.***
ON CHOULTRY PLAIN,
*To-morrow TAURSDAY, the 20th April.*
AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A CARRIAGE with a Pair of Grey Mares.
A Grey Mare.
A Grey Arab Saddle Horse, warranted Sound and perfectly quiet.
An Iron Grey Pegue Horse, warranted sound and perfectly quiet.

ALSO
Two Poligar Dogs.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

*To be Sold by Public Auction,*

### By James Dobbin,

*To-morrow THURSDAY, the 20th Instant,*
*AT THE GARDEN HOUSE,*
BELONGING TO
***James Cochrane, Esq.***
PRECISELY AT ONE O'CLOCK,

THE Indigo Works, with copper boilers, patent screws, and every thing requisite for the Manufactory, situated at Tillaly, distant about two miles from Tranquebar.

The papers are in the possession of JAMES COCHRANE, Esq. and may be seen on application to JAMES DOBBIN.

It is particularly recommended to any person, who may be inclined to enter into an undertaking of this nature, that as the season appears so very favorable it would prove advantageous, to commence upon it immediately.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

For the convenience of the purchaser, a reasonable time will be allowed for the payment of the amount.

Ten per cent. to be paid down immediately after the sale.

The [illegible]ence of conveyance to be borne by the pu[illegible]aser.

*To be sold by Public Auction,*

### By James Dobbin,

*THE PROPERTY*
OF

### James Cochrane, Esq.

*AT HIS GARDEN HOUSE,*
ON CHOULTRY PLAIN,
LATELY OCCUPIED BY
HIS EXCELLENCY
***Sir Edward Pellew,***
*To-morrow THURSDAY, the 20th Instant,*
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,
*CONSISTING OF*

PLATE, Plated-Ware, elegant Household Furniture, Pier Glasses, Lustres, Gerandoles, Hanging and Wall Lamps, China and Queens Ware, Glass Ware, A Choice and Valuable Collection of Paintings, Drawings and Prints and various other Articles.

ALSO

## A PHAETON,

AND A PAIR OF

## *HORSES.*

Catalogues are published.

*To be sold by Public Auction,*

### By James Dobbin,

*AT THE GARDEN HOUSE,*
BELONGING TO
***James Cochrane, Esq.***
*To-morrow THURSDAY, the 20th Instant,*
THE REMAINDER
OF

## THE BOOKS,

*TABLE LINEN,*
AND
SUNDRY ARTICLES,
BELONGING TO
***Cecil Smith, Esq.***
ALSO

### The Oriental Books,

BELONGING TO
*THE ESTATE*
OF THE LATE
T. B. Hurdis, Esq.
AND
SEVERAL OTHER VALUABLE

## *BOOKS.*

## SALES BY AUCTION.

*To be Sold by Public Auction,*

### By James Dobbin,

*AT THE GARDEN HOUSE,*
BELONGING TO
***James Cochrane, Esq.***
*To-morrow THURSDAY, the 20th Instant,*
AT ONE O'CLOCK,

THREE strong serviceable CAMELS, and a new fashionable Europe-built BUGGY, on Curricle Springs.

*To be Sold by Public Auction,*

### By James Dobbin,

*AT THE GARDEN HOUSE,*
BELONGING TO
***James Cochrane, Esq.***
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 20th Instant,
AT HALF PAST 12 O'CLOCK,
FOUR PIPES
*TEN YEARS OLD*

### London Particular

## *MADEIRA,*

OF
VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY & FLAVOUR,
*ONE PIPE IN A LOT.*
TEN DOZEN

## FRONTINIAC,

ONE DOZEN IN A LOT.
*TWELVE DOZEN*

## *PORT WINE,*

TWO DOZEN IN A LOT.
AND
TEN DOZEN
*VERY OLD*

## Batavia Arrack,

*ONE DOZEN IN A LOT.*
THE ABOVE ARE THE PROPERTY
OF

### *A Private Gentleman.*

J. DOBBIN begs leave to say, that the MADEIRA, is worthy the attention of any Gentleman who may wish to send some of the above description to Europe, or for their own immediate use.

*To be Sold by Public Auction,*

### By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
*On MONDAY next, the 24th Instant,*
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,
*TO CLOSE A CONCERN,*
A QUANTITY,
OF

## *PIECE GOODS,*

CONSISTING OF

WHITE, brown, and green Nankeen, white Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cambricks, Palamcottah Salempores, Soocoordom Cloth, Izaries, seventy-one pieces of Company's and Private Punjums of different qualities, seventy-eight Ramnadpooram Salempores, Nellore Moreas, Dungaries, Womens Cloths, Ginghams, red and black Handkerchiefs, blue Cloth and Dungaries, three bales of green Baize, and various other Articles.

ALSO

Four new one pole Regulation Tents, three Captain's Ditto, two pole Ditto, and sundry new Baggage and other Tents.

*AT THE SAME TIME,*
SEVERAL COILS
OF

## *ROPE,*

OF
2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and 5 Inches in thickness.

*MADRAS*:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

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